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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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"A Modern Samson."

BY ROBERT BARB.

A little more and Jean Rasteaux would have been a giant. Brittany men are small as a rule, but Jean was an exception. He was a powerful young fellow who, up to the time he was compelled to enter the army, had spent his life in dragging heavy nets over the sides of a boat. He knew the Brittany coast, rugged and indented as it is, as well as he knew the road from the little cafe on the square to the dwelling of his father on the hill-side overlooking the sea. Never before had he been out of sound of the waves. He was a man who, like Herve Riel, might have saved the fleet, but France, with the usual good sense of officialism, sent *this man of the* coast into the mountains, and Jean Rasteaux became a soldier in the Alpine corps. If he stood on the highest mountain peak, Jean might look over illimitable wastes of snow, but he could catch neither sound nor sight of the sea.

Men who mix with mountains become as rough and rugged as the rocks, and the Alpine corps was a wild body, harsh and brutal. Punishment in the ranks was swift and terrible, for the corps was situated far from any of the civilizing things of modern life, and deeds were done which the world knew not of; deeds which would not have been approved if reported at headquarters.

The regiment of which Jean became a unit was stationed in a high valley, that had but one outlet, a wild pass down which a mountain river roared and foamed and tossed. The narrow path by the side of this stream was the only way out of, or into the valley, for all around, the little plateau was walled in by immense peaks of everlasting snow, dazzling in the sunlight, and luminous even in the still dark nights. From the peaks to the south, Italy might have been seen, but no man had ever dared to climb any of them. The angry little river was fed from a glacier whose blue breast lay sparkling in the sunshine to the south, and the stream circumnavigated the little plateau, as if trying to find an outlet for its tossing waters.

Jean was terribly lonely in these dreary and unaccustomed solitudes. The white mountains awed him, and the mad roar of the river seemed but poor compensation for the dignified measured thunder of the waves on the broad sands of the Brittany coast.

But Jean was a good-natured giant, and he strove to do whatever was required of him. He was not quick at repartee, and the men mocked his Breton dialect. He became the butt for all their small and often mean jokes, and from the first he was very miserable, for, added to his yearning for the sea, whose steady roar he heard in his dreams at night, he felt the utter lack of all human sympathy.

At first he endeavored, by unfailing good nature and prompt obedience, to win the regard of his fellows, and he became in a measure the slave of the regiment, but the more he tried to please, the more his burden increased, and the greater were the insults he was compelled to bear from both officers and men. It was so easy to bully this giant, whom they nicknamed Samson, that even the smallest men in the regiment felt at liberty to swear at him or cuff him if necessary.

But at last Samson's good nature seemed to be wearing out. His stock was becoming exhausted, and his comrades forgot that the Bretons for hundreds of years have been successful fighters, and that the blood of contention flows in their veins.

Although the Alpine corps, as a general thing, contains the largest and strongest men in the French army, yet the average French soldier may be termed undersized when compared with the military of either England or Germany. There were several physically small men in the regiment, and one of these, like a diminutive gnat, was Samson's worst persecutor. As there was no other man in the regiment whom the gnat could bully Samson received more than even he could be expected to bear. One day the gnat ordered Samson to bring him a pail of water from the stream, and the big man unhesitatingly obeyed. He spilled some of it coming up the bank, and when he delivered it to the little man, the latter abused him for not bringing the pail full, and as several of the larger soldiers who had all in their turn made Samson miserable, were standing about, the little man picked up the pail of water and dashed it into Samson's face. It was such a good opportunity for showing off before the big men, who removed their pipes from their mouths and laughed loudly as Samson with his knuckles tried to take the water out of his eyes. Then Samson did an astonishing thing.

"You miserable little, insignificant rat," he cried. "I would crush you, but you are not worth it. But to show you that I am not afraid of any of you, there, and there!"

As he said these two words with emphasis, he struck out from the shoulder, not at the little man, but at the two biggest men in the regiment, and felled them like logs to the ground.

A cry of rage went up from their comrades, but bullies are cowards at heart, and while Samson glared at them, no one made a move.

The matter was reported to the officer, and Samson was placed under arrest. When the inquiry was held, the officer expressed his astonishment at the fact that Samson hit two men who had nothing to do with the insult he had received, while the real culprit had been allowed to go unpunished.

"They deserved it," said Samson, sullenly, "for what they had done before. I could not strike the little man. I should have killed him."

"Silence!" cried the officer. "You must not answer me like that."

"I shall answer you as I like," said Samson, doggedly.

The officer sprang to his feet, with a little rattan cane in his hand, and struck the insubordinate soldier twice across the face, each time raising an angry red mark.

Before the guards had time to interfere Samson sprang upon the officer, lifted him like a child around his head, and dashed him with a sickening crash to the ground, where he lay motionless.

A cry of horror went up from every one present.

"I have had enough," cried Samson turning to go, but he was met by a bristling hedge of steel. He was like a rat in a trap. He stood defiantly there, a man maddened by oppression, and glared around him helplessly.

Whatever might have been his punishment for striking his comrades, there was no doubt now about his fate. The guardhouse was a rude hut of logs situated on the banks of the roaring stream. Into this room Samson was flung, bound hand and foot, to await the court-martial next day. The shattered officer, whose sword had broken in pieces under him, slowly revived, and was carried to his quarters. A sentry marched up and down all night before the guard-house.

In the morning, when Samson was sent for, the guard-house was found to be empty. The huge Breton had broken his bonds as did Samson of old. He had pushed out a log of wood from the wall, and had squeezed himself through to the bank of the stream. There all trace of him was lost. If he had fallen in, then of course he had sentenced and executed himself, but in the mud near the water were great footprints, which no boot but that of Samson could have made; so if he were in the stream it must have been because he threw himself there. The trend of the footprints, however, indicated that he had climbed on the rocks, and there, of course, it was impossible to trace him. The sentries who guarded the pass maintained that no one had gone through during the night, but to make sure, several men were sent down the path to overtake the runaway. Even if he reached a town or a village far below, so huge a man could not escape notice. The searchers were instructed to telegraph his description and his crime as soon as they reached a telegraph wire. It was impossible to hide in the valley, and a rapid search speedily convinced the officers that the delinquent was not there.

As the sun arose higher and higher, until it began to shine on the northward-facing snow fields, a sharp-eyed private reported that he saw a black speck moving high up on the great white slope south of the valley. The officer called for a field-glass, and placing it to his eyes, examined the snow carefully.

"Call out a detachment," he said, "that is Samson on the mountain."

There was a great stir in the camp when the truth became known. Emissaries were sent after the searchers down the pass, calling them to return.

"He thinks to get to Italy," said the officer, "I did not imagine the fool knew so much of geography. We have him now sure enough."

The officer who had been flung over Samson's head was now able to hobble about, and he was exceedingly bitter. Shading his eyes and gazing at the snow, he said—

"A good marksman ought to be able to bring him down."

"There is no need of that," replied his superior. "He cannot escape. We have nothing to do but to wait for him. He will have to come down."

All of which was perfectly true.

A detachment crossed the stream and stacked its arms at the foot of the mountain which Samson was trying to climb. There was a small level place a few yards wide between the bottom of the hill and the bank of the raging stream. On this bit of level ground the soldiers lay in the sun and smoked, while the officers stood in a group and watched the climbing man going steadily upward.

For a short distance up from the plateau there was stunted grass and moss, with dark points of rock protruding from the scant soil. Above that again was a breadth of dirty snow which, now that the sun was strong, sent little trickling streams down to the river. From there to the long ridge of the mountain extended upwards the vast smooth slope of virgin snow, pure and white, sparkling in the strong sunlight as if it had been sprinkled with diamond dust. A black speck against the tremendous field of white, the giant struggled on, and they could see by the glass that he sank to the knee in the softening snow.

"Now," said the officer, "he is beginning to understand his situation."

Through the glass they saw Samson pause. From below it seemed as if the snow were as smooth as a sloping roof, but even to the naked eye a shadow crossed it near the top. That shadow was a tremendous ridge of overhanging snow more than a 100 feet deep; and Samson now paused as he realized that it was insurmountable. He looked down and undoubtedly saw a part of the regiment waiting for him below. He turned and plodded slowly under the overhanging ridge until he came to the precipice at his left. It was a 1000 feet sheer down. He retraced his steps and walked to the similar precipice at the right. Then he came again to the middle of the great T which his footmarks had made on that virgin slope. He sat down in the snow.

No one will ever know what a moment of despair the Breton must have passed through when he realized the hopelessness of his toil.

The officer who was gazing through the glass at him dropped his hand to his side and laughed.

"The nature of his situation," he said, "has at last dawned upon him. It took a long time to get an appreciation of it through his thick Breton skull."

"Let me have the glass a moment," said another. "He has made up his mind about something."

The officer did not realize the full significance of what he saw through the glass. In spite of their conceit their skulls were thicker than that of the persecuted Breton fisherman.

Samson, for a moment, turned his face to the north and raised his hands towards heaven. Whether it was an appeal to saints he believed in, or an invocation to the distant ocean he was never more to look upon, who can tell?

After a moment's pause he flung himself headlong down the slope towards the section of the regiment which lounged on the bank of the river. Over and over he rolled, and then in place of the black figure there came downward a white ball, gathering bulk at every bound.

It was several seconds before the significance of what they were gazing at burst upon officers and men. It came upon them simultaneously, and with it a wild panic of fear. In the still air a low sullen roar arose.

"An avalanche! An avalanche!!" they cried.

The men and officers were hemmed in by the broiling torrent. Some of them plunged in to get to the other side, but the moment the water laid hold of them their heels were whirled into the air, and they disappeared helplessly down the rapids.

Samson was hours going up the mountain, but only seconds coming down. Like an overwhelming wave came the white crest of the avalanche, sweeping officers and men into and over the stream and far across the plateau.

There was one mingled shriek which made itself heard through the sullen roar of the snow, then all was silence. The hemmed-in water rose high and soon forced its way through the white barrier.

When the remainder of the regiment dug out from the debris the bodies of their comrades they found a fixed look of the wildest terror on every face except one. Samson, himself, without an unbroken bone in his body, slept as calmly as if he rested under the blue waters on the coast of Brittany.—English Illustrated Magazine.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The corn field of a Long Island farmer has produced an oddity of nature in 21 small ears of corn, all intergrown with each other, on a single stalk.

Japanese books begin at what we should call the end, the word "Finis" coming where we put the title page. The foot notes are printed at the top of the page. In newspapers a large, full stop is put at the beginning of each paragraph.

A well-authenticated Shakespearean relic, an earthernware jug, given by him to his sister Joan, is on sale in London. It is shaped like a modern coffee-pot, decorated with heathen mythological figures in bold relief, and topped with a silver cap and edging of engraved silver.

Not long since a remarkable school of fishes was caught in Oregon. For some reason the water in a stream had run dry, leaving millions of fishes on the sands, which later nearly drove some of the inhabitants of the region away. The skeletons of this vast congregation will in time become hardened.

A resident of the City of Mexico recently ordered several suits of clothes from a New Orleans house, sending these helpful suggestions: "I am 42 years old, weigh 120 pounds, dark complexion, notary public." By the way of reply the order clerk told the Mexican that the specifications were very interesting and exhaustive, but as a matter of form the house would be glad to have him fill out and forward one of the firm's regulation measurement blanks.

Dr. Fred Edge of Wolverhampton, England, has the misfortune to possess blood which is peculiarly tempting to fleas. If any of his out-patients bring one into his presence, the discriminating insect at once forsakes its former host for the doctor's blood. But Dr. Edge has found a way of spoiling the brand from the flea point of view. He accomplishes this by simply chewing sulphur lozenges. The fleas then merely run about his skin and tickle him, but are too wary to bite. Perhaps the same prophylactic will disappoint other insects of prey—mosquitoes for instance.

The Astor Butcher Trust.

From the northern end of Chatham square starts the Bowery, and a few steps from its commencement is the building now used as a German theatre, which was once the Old Bowery. Before the Bowery theatre, and previous to the Revolution, the same site was occupied by a building which has a place in history, because Washington slept in it. This was the Bull's Head tavern. Being close by the city slaughter house all the butchers who came to town stopped at this inn, making it the first commercial inn of its day. During the Revolution, Henry Astor (brother of John Jacob Astor) owned the Bull's Head tavern. He leased it to Richard Varian. But Varian went privateering, and left the inn to be conducted by his wife.

Astor was a butcher and conducted his business in the Fly Market in Maiden lane. He incurred the enmity of all the butchers in the town by conceiving the brilliant idea of riding far out along the Bowery lane, meeting the drovers as they brought their cattle to town, and buying their stock, which he sold to the other butchers at his own price. As the lane was really the only road to the city, Astor in this way formed a trust and prospered for many years. The inn, too, prospered until 1826, when it gave place to the Bowery theatre.—Home Journal.

SOUTH NEEDS NO CHANGE

FEARS BRYAN'S ELECTION WOULD BRING HARD TIMES.

The Record of Baltimore Obtains the Views of Manufacturers Who Are in Favor of Letting Well Enough Alone—Why Democratic Defeat is Desirable.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, recently sent a circular letter to manufacturers all over the country asking their views as to what would be the effect upon the manufacturing interests were Mr. Bryan elected. The Northern manufacturers, as a rule, predict dull times and uncertainty, and some see disaster in Bryan's election. The replies of the Southern manufacturers in part follow:

Hambleton & Co., bankers, Baltimore, Sound-Money Democrats: "We consider the defeat of Mr. Brayn not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the safety of the country and welware and happiness of the people."

Mottu De Witt & Co., investments, Norfolk, Va.: "Ever since Bryanism has made itself known we find that most of our friends prefer to wait the time when the American people have proved by their vote that they want nothing but the soundest and best kind of money. The possibility of Bryanism is enough to stop the wheels of progress, and the sooner election day is over the better for everybody."

J. J. Anderson, lumber, Spaulding, Va.: "I do not anticipate any material decline between now and election, and after that date if McKinley is re-elected I expect business will be stimulated, wages advanced and higher prices for all kinds of lumber."

W. S. Wyche, George Foundry and Machine Works, Rome, Ga.: "The political part of your letter we prefer not to discuss. We are looking for a good trade during our fall and winter seasons, basing our opinion on tencent cotton."

W. M. Given, Birmingham, Ala., consulting engineer: "As regards the election and the influences it would exert upon our local business interests I feel, and I believe that I voice the sentiments of the majority of the representative citizens of our district, that it is a good thing to let well enough alone. The present Administration and the policies pursued by it have seen the greatest prosperity that this district has ever known, and I should dislike very much to see any change. In fact, I feel that the election of Mr. Bryan would simply mean another siege of hard times."

Isaac S. Boyd, President Southern Saw Works, Atlanta, Ga.: "I am one of those 'fellows' who in the last Presidential election could not vote for Mr. Bryan's '16 to 1' nor for Mr. McKinley's 'negro loving' (politically), and I am yet at sea. My candid opinion is that the election of Mr. McKinley will insure as a continuation of prosperous business, while the election of Mr. Bryan would make it doubtful."

Young A. Gresham, Atlanta, Ga.: "The country is in no condition to call for a change. Business would be greatly demoralized and the country thrown into a state of uncertainty in the event of his (Bryan's) election in November."

Perry Andrews & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.: "There is no doubt whatever that the present prosperity of our country is due to the present financial policy of the Administration, and if McKinley is re-elected the prosperous condition of this country will continue to exist, while Bryan's election would undoubtedly work havoc and destruction to all business interests. He is the embodiment of 16 to 1, and money is sensitive."

Hopkins Bros., buggy manufacturers, Waco, Texas: "With regard to the political situation we are satisfied with the present condition of affairs, and not at all anxious to develop untried measures, although we are all good Democrats."

Labor Finds Steady Employment.

The prosperity of Chicago at the present time is admirably reflected in the "want advertisement" columns of the newspapers of that city. Of course a relative increase in the number of advertisements for "help wanted" means that there is a tendency for positions to seek men instead of men seeking positions—in other words that the opportunities for employment are more abundant. By looking over the following table of "want" advertisements for September 2, 1900, with September 6, 1896, it will be seen what an interesting change there has been in this ratio of "help wanted" to "situations wanted." All of the advertising columns of the Chicago newspapers tell the same story. The figures are as below:

Tribune—	Sept. 6, 1896.	Sept. 2, 1900.
Help wanted (male)....	133	376
Help wanted (female)..	208	439
Times-Herald—		
Help wanted (male)....	43	44
Help wanted (female)..	3	20
Record—		
Help wanted (male)....	78	141
Help wanted (female)..	44	40
Total help wanted..	509	1080

Just as striking is the record of "situations wanted." These show a diminution, indicating that there is far less difficulty in getting places than before.

Protection a Southern Issue.

A majority of the white vote in the South being, as we believe, in favor of protection, sound money and expansion, will assert itself, and the supremacy of the Democratic party in that entire section of the country will immediately be threatened by division, not on the color line, as in the past, but on the same principles that are dividing the people between the Democratic and Republican parties throughout the rest of the nation. The Democrats manipulating this scheme (disfranchisement) are certainly playing with fire, and everybody knows what happens to people who play with fire. —Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin.

What Bryan's Policy Would Do.

The course pursued by the McKinley administration has made the United States the world's new banker. Bryan's policy would reverse the situation and make the world's banker out of some other country.

PORTO RICO'S TRADE GROWING.

The Island Becoming Prosperous in Spite of Democratic Wailing.

Commerce between the United States and Porto Rico has developed rapidly since the new act went into effect on May 1, 1900. Imports into the United States from that island have increased fifty per cent. over those of one year ago, and are three times as great as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory, while exports to the islanfl have increased nearly 150 per cent. over one year ago, and are nearly five times as much as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory. During the month of July, whose figures have just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, the exports from the United States to the island were $529,729, against $206,466 in July, 1899, and $156,296 in July, 1897. Taking the entire three months in which the new act has been in operation, May, June and July, the exports to the island were $2,117,207, against $873,453 in the corresponding months of 1899, $485,279 in the corresponding months of 1897, and $393,225 in the corresponding months of 1896. On the import side the figures for July, 1900, were $640,023, against $448,267 in July, 1899, $145,273 in 1897, and $254,676 in July, 1896.

It is apparent, therefore, from an examination of these figures that imports from Porto Rico in the three months' operation of the new law are fully fifty per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding months of 1899 when the island was under the American flag, but the former tariff relations yet unaffected, while they are nearly three times as much as in the corresponding months of the closing years of Spanish control of the island.

The following shows the commerce between the United States and the island of Porto Rico in May, June and July of each year from 1896 to and including the year 1900, and enables a comparison of the trade of the first three months under the new law with the corresponding months of each year in the term covered. No comparison is made with 1898 owing to the fact that hostilities in existence during June, July and August of that year would make the comparison an unfair one.

May, June and July	Imports from Porto Rico into U. S.	Exports to Porto Rico from U.S.
1896.....	$1,252,243	$393,225
1897.....	1,030,529	485,279
1899.....	1,910,249	873,453
1900.....	2,962,147	2,117,207

COLONIES AND THEIR TRADE.

Will Provide Additional Employment to Labor and Capital.

Great Britain annually supplies her colonies with thirty-four per cent. of their imports, while to the non-British world she is able to supply only thirteen per cent. of its imports. France supplies her colonies with twenty-two per cent. of their total imports, while the non-French world takes from France but nine per cent. of its imports. The Netherlands supplies to its colonies thirty-one per cent. of their imports, while the non-Netherlands world takes from that country less than six per cent. of its imports. Spain supplied to her colonies eighty-four per cent. of their total imports, while the non-Spanish world takes from that country less than two per cent. of its imports.

Now, lets us apply these facts, taken from the official reports of various countries, with the islands with which we have come into closer relations under the administration of President McKinley. These islands generally import, under normal conditions $100,000,000 a year in goods, almost exclusively of the class of goods which the people of the United States produce and sell. That we will rapidly absorb the great bulk of trade goes without the saying. When the wage earners and the capitalists see the vast markets in sight, insuring so much more work and employment for capital, the cry of "imperialism" instead of distracting their attention, will become a by-word for laughter and ridicule.

Fire in the Rear.

Consul O. F. Williams, of Manila, has made the following statement about the situation in the Philippines. It must be a comfort to Mr. Bryan and his allies who are encouraging rebellion:

"I am very sorry to have to say it, but it is a fact that the Filipino politicians believe that if they can keep on making trouble until November and if Bryan is elected they will get some assistance from him. It is the politicians who believe this, and I am in a position to say positively now that so far as the present trouble in the Philippine Islands is concerned there is no opposition to the American Government by a Filipino army. The contention is not between organized forces of Filipinos representing an organized government and American troops, but on the part of the insurgents it is carried on by robber bands. These bands have been active on the islands for over 300 years. They are composed of guerillas who inherit their desire for warfare from savage forefathers. They opposed the Spaniards and the peaceful Filipinos for three centuries."

EXCESS OF GIRLS IN COLORADO.

School Census Shows That the Generd Sex Leads in Numbers.

The Colorado State Board of Health, under the direction of Secretary Tyler, is preparing a tabulation of deaths and the causes leading to these deaths. These figures show that for the first six months of this year 786 more males than females died.

According to the school census of Arapahoe County the male children of school age number 18,854, while the females number 19,515, or 661 more than the males. The other counties of the State establish the same general proportion, which gives Colorado many more girls than boys.

BELL OF THE ALAMO FOUND.

Offered For Sale as Old Iron and Will Be Placed in the Fort.

The original bell of the Alamo is now in the possession of Miss Adina De Zavalla of San Antonia, President of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

The bell was discovered recently at Goliad, when offered for sale as old iron. Reports of the discovery appeared in the newspapers, and correspondence was at once opened with the finder by Miss De Zavalla, who purchased the bell.

The date "1772" is engraved on the bell together with the words "San Antonio" and the Spanish coat-of-arms. The bell will be placed in the Alamo.

EDICT AGAINST BOXERS.

Proclamation Issued by the Empress Orders Their Extermination.

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Li Hung Chang Sends a Memorial to Pekin Impeaching Prince Tuan and Other Anti-Foreign Leaders—He Offends a Powerful Viceroy—The Boxers Are Blamed For Present Troubles.

London (By Cable).—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that he learns from a trustworthy source that Li Hung Chang prior to his departure from Pekin, telegraphically memorialized the throne impeaching Prince Tuan Tsailan, the Prince's brother, Kang Yi and Chao Shu Chiam. At the same time he informed the Viceroys of Nankin and Wuchang that he had done so, adding that he had subscribed their names and Yung Shih Kai's to the memorial, as his impending departure and the urgency of the matter prevented him from consulting them, and he had taken their consent for granted.

It now appears that Liu Kun Yi approves, Chang Chih Tung disapproves of their respective names in the memorial, which means a definite rupture with the large and influential party that is responsible for the present situation. Li Hung Chang's action was largely due to his having realized from his interviews with Mr. Rockhill, the American special envoy, and the German Minister, that it was useless to discuss any settlement which excludes the punishment of the Empress and her advisers.

There are indications that the influence of progressive Chinamen holding high office is having greater effect on the Empress Dowager than ever before. An edict, the second issued by the Empress since her flight from Pekin before the advance of the allied forces, was issued at Homa on September 9. In it Her Majesty denounces the Boxers and blames them for all the present troubles. She orders that if they offer any opposition to the imperial troops that they are to be destroyed root and branch. In fact, the edict practically orders their extermination.

MORE FIGHTING WITH BOXERS.

Tili Destroyed by a British Column—Other Towns Make Peace Offerings.

Tien-Tsin (By Cable).—The punitive expedition commanded by General Dorward occupied Tili without opposition. The three columns, after a two days' march, found the city had surrendered to an officer and eight men of the Bengal Lancers. General Dorward ordered that the town should be looted and burned. On the march the villages through which the allies passed made peace offerings and a majority of them were not disturbed.

The Canadian [illegible] with a heavy force of Boxers west of Pekin. The German loss is said to have been twenty.

China's Declaration of War.

Berlin (By Cable).—The Shanghai correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger reports an interview with Dr. Rosthorn, Secretary of the Austrian Legation, in which the Secretary is quoted as saying that the Chinese Government presented to the Ministers a formal declaration of war on June 19, considering the capture of Taku forts an act of war. The Ministers were required to leave Pekin in twenty-four hours.

Sixty Americans Rout 500 Boxers.

Pekin (By Cable).—First Lieutenant Benjamin B. Hyer, commanding sixty men of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was recently attacked near here by 500 Boxers. He put them to rout, his force killing twenty-five of them and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no American casualties.

Rear-Admiral Sicard Dead.

Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at his summer home at Westerniville, N. Y., a mansion erected by William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose granddaughter the Admiral married. He was born in New York City September 30, 1836, and appointed to the Naval Academy October 1, 1851. He served in the Civil War. He was made a rear-admiral in 1897. He was in command of the North Atlantic Squadron when the war with Spain broke out, but was compelled to relinquish his post by ill health.

REAR-ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD.

Delaware Democrats' Ticket.

The Democrats of Delaware have nominated a State ticket headed by Peter J. Ford, of Wilmington, for Governor. Presidential electors were named and the platform indorses the Kansas City National platform in its entirety.

Bay State Forest Fires.

The forest fire that started near Plymouth, Mass., has burned over about twenty-five square miles and [illegible] is a low estimate of the loss.

World's Lumber Mill Record Broken.

There are world's records made in lumber mills occasionally. A few days ago a machine at the Berlin Mills Company, at Berlin, N. H., ran eleven hours and cut out 221,339 feet of spruce lumber, beating the world's record of 158,000 feet, made by a Maine mill last year.

Martial Law For the Boers.

General Roberts has proclaimed martial law over the entire Transvaal Republic, now known as the Vaal River Colony.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The War Department has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the bodies of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives and were buried in the isl and possessions of the United States and in China.

The Mexican Ambassador communicated to the State Department an expression of the deep regret of President Diaz and the Government and people of Mexico over the disaster at Galveston.

Russia and France officially informed the United States of their intention to withdraw their troops and Ministers from Pekin to Tien-Tsin.

Our Adopted Islands.

During the previous week forty Filipinos were killed. One American was killed, and three were wounded and two were captured.

In the election of delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention the Nationalists, anti-annexationists, triumphed in the Province of Havana.

The recent storm destroyed the lighthouses and lightships along the south coast of Cuba. They are to be rebuilt forthwith.

The Philippine Commission contemplates spending $1,000,000 to improve Manila Harbor.

Domestic.

It was announced that the Swedish Government would place a loan of $10,000,000 in the United States.

The presentation of tablets to the battleships Kearsarge and Alabama took place at Portsmouth, N. H.

Benjamin Cross, an insane man, set fire to his frame house, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was burned to death in it.

Murder is believed to be the cause of the death of Christopher Elchele, an old jeweler, of New York City. His wife is under arrest.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 1648 enlisted men, 107 cabin passengers and $1,200,000 in treasure.

Otto Klamm is under arrest at Newport News, Va., charged with being implicated in the smuggling of a lot of French cognac, gin and cigars from the German steamship Albano, from Hamburg.

Peter Hartman, a farmer, of Burkett, Ind., was dragged into an alley in Chicago and killed by thugs.

With the thermometer at twenty degrees above zero snow fell at Negaunee, Wis.

It was said in Philadelphia that the short coal supply in Europe would cause the strike to be felt there.

Frank Maurer, a riveter who was working on the battleship Alabama, at Cramp's shipyard, in Philadelphia, was instantly killed by a heavy bar of iron falling on him. The accident was caused by a derrick rope breaking.

Life insurance experts estimate that New York companies will have to pay out for loss of life in Galveston alone $10,000,000.

The little [illegible] again invaded Chicago and is feasting on the foliage in the parks.

Juda A. Fleoze, a girl of sixteen called by artists for whom she posed "the most beautiful child in New York City," died from morphine poisoning.

Peter Austin, the farmer of Stormville, N. Y., who killed his farm hand, Charles Brower, fourteen years ago and threw the body into an abandoned well, where the skeleton was discovered recently, was indicted for murder in the second degree and held for trial without bail.

Mrs. Henry Smith, wife of a haberdasher at Mary's Home, Mo., gave birth to five boys at a time. They are said to be well, and weigh a total of thirty pounds.

It is estimated that the total clean up in the Klondike this season will amount to $25,000,000.

Rosslyn H. Farrell was indicted at Marysville, Ohio, for murder in the first degree in killing an Adams Express messenger on a train.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough broke a shaft at Tacoma, Wash. while on a builder's trial.

Six negroes were killed in a series of fights with white men of the marshal's posse at Huron, Ind.

The business portion of the town of Washington, N. C., was almost destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The flames originated from a defective flue in a restaurant.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, is recovering from an operation for a carbuncle which was performed at his summer home, in Southampton, L. I.

The steamer City of Seattle, with 177 passengers and $850,000, has reached Seattle, Wash., from the Klondike.

Foreign.

A bill was introduced in the Mexican Congress providing for an appropriation of $30,000 for the Galveston sufferers.

An anonymous letter has resulted in increased police vigilance in London for the protection of Lord Salisbury.

Queen Wilhelmina opened the Parliament of the Netherlands at The Hague.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, the Arctic explorer, arrived at Rome.

The Portuguese are closely guarding the Boer frontier at Ressano Garcia, and trains go no further than that point.

Seventy-two new coal mines have been opened in Prussia this year, increasing the output for 1900 by 2,500,000 tons.

Late advices show seventeen more vessels wrecked on the Newfoundland coast and thirteen lives lost.

Count von Waldersee, generalissimo of the international forces in China arrived at Hong Kong. He landed and made official calls and later proceeded to Taku.

Full and satisfactory experiments with horseless vehicles were a feature of the annual manoeuvres of the French army.

The first appearance of Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, at Exeter Hall London, was the occasion of a tremendous ovation. Thousands were unable to obtain admission.

General Roberts reported the capture by General French of Barberton in the Transvaal, a great amount of rolling stock and many herds of cattle and sheep.

The excitement in the cotton market at Manchester, Eng., owing to the shortage of raw materials, continues. The inactivity of the British textile mills will cost operators about $125,000,000, it is estimated.

Russia has asked prices for 30,000,000 feet of lumber from Washington State.

General Roberts issued a proclamation to the Boers, pointing out the futility of further resistance.

BIG WALL STREET CRASH

Hatch & Foote, Stockbrokers, Assign, With $2,000,000 Liabilities.

MAD PARTNER CAUSED FAILURE.

The Secret Speculation of Mr. Foote Ruins the Firm—His Losses at Least $200,000—He Went Insane Under the Great Strain — Illness Led to the Discovery of Fraud—Liabilities Secured.

New York City (Special).—The Stock Exchange banking and brokerage firm of Hatch & Foote, which was formed in 1887, failed with liabilities of about $2,000,000. After an announcement from the rostrum of the New York Stock Exchange of the firm's suspension, a general assignment was made to E. Ellery Anderson, the firm's counsel.

Daniel B. Hatch, the Stock Exchange member of the firm, at once issued a statement saying that his partner, Charles B. Foote, who was lying in a crazy and dying condition at Oceanic, N. J., had been speculating in both sides of the market without the knowledge of the firm, and had lost upward of $200,000. Mr. Hatch attributed Mr. Foote's insane condition to the financial load he had been carrying for a number of years.

The speculations of Mr. Foote are said to cover a period of four or five years, and, as a reason why they were not detected until he recently showed visible evidences of mental breakdown, it is said that Mr. Hatch as the board member executed all orders on the Exchange floor, while Mr. Foote devoted his time and work to the office end of the business, such as caring for the books and attending to the customers. Consequently, Mr. Hatch, thinking they were for some customer of the firm, carried out Mr. Foote's speculative orders on a commission of one-eighth of one per cent.

"The failure," Mr. Hatch said, "was wholly due to the speculations of our Mr. Foote, who has been trading in the market for his own account for four years, but in the name of one of our customers and without my knowledge. He was specially active in sugar certificates, which seemed to be his favorite in the market. I can only account for his actions by believing that he was and is insane.

"These speculations were first discovered about September 1, when Mr. Foote began to show signs of insanity. He is at Oceanic, his summer home, where he has been seriously ill for three weeks, and has been ailing for six months. Since Mr. Foote became ill and absented himself from the office, we discovered that he had been speculating without my knowledge, he having had charge of the books. A thorough examination of the books has been in progress and the result is the announcement of our assignment. I am quite sure that our assets will exceed our liabilities. Our capital will show a shrinkage, but our contracts on the Stock Exchange show a balance due us."

Mr. Hatch's son said that the market value of the liabilities would not exceed $2,000,000, although their par value was above that figure, and that the liabilities are pretty well secured.

One of the most surprising points about the failure to many brokers who talked it over was that the speculations extended over such a continued period without being discovered by the firm's bookkeepers. The firm had been regarded for years as an investment rather than as a speculative house.

RESULT OF CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention It is Said, Favor Independence.

Havana, Cuba (By Cable).—The results of the elections of delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention are being freely discussed by the Havana delegates and other prominent Cubans. The conclusion reached is that the convention will be controlled by the revolutionary element. Alfredo Zayas, Nationalist delegate, said:

"The convention will not allow itself to be influenced by any representative of the United States. It will adopt and follow an independent policy throughout, in my opinion, refusing to decide as to the relations which shall hereafter exist between Cuba and the United States. This is a matter that should be left to a special commission."

Mayor Rodriguez expressed the same opinion, and other representative delegates in various parts of the island adopt the same attitude.

In the main the delegates are capable men. Most of them, it is said, are in favor of immediate and absolute independence, without a protectorate.

PARACHUTE JUMPER'S DEATH.

Result of Injuries Received in Decent at the Point of Pines.

Lynn, Mass. (Special).—Professor John Sawyer, the parachute jumper, died at the Lynn Hospital, from injuries in making a descent from a balloon at the Point of Pines. Sawyer had descended to within twenty feet of the ground, when a heavy wind carried the parachute along with it. While going at a rapid rate within a few feet of earth he struck a pile of railroad ties and was severely injured.

Sawyer, who was twenty-four years old, had been through the country with his wife, both making ascensions and parachute jumps.

TWENTY PERISH IN COLLISION.

British and German Steamers Collide and Both Sink.

Liverpool (By Cable).—The British steamer Gordon Castle and the German steamer Stormarn collided in Cardigan Bay and both vessels sank. Twenty of the persons on board the Gordon Castle were lost.

The Stormarn cut the Gordon Castle in twain in a dense fog. The Gordon Castle sank immediately, her boilers exploding.

Labor World.

The mines of the Yukon district, Alaska, employ 5280 men who receive an average wage of $1 an hour.

Laborers are so scarce in Switzerland that they have to be imported not only from Italy, but from Bohemia and Silesia.

The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods has issued a union label, which is placed on all work done by them.

The number of operatives in the hard coal industry of Prussia, during the first half of the year was 364,989, or 27,477 more than in 1899.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.
For Elector,
DACK O. NEWBERRY,
Of Tyrrell.
For Congress,
ISAAC M. MEEKINS
of Pasquotank.

Sapphires Not All Blue.

"It is commonly believed that the sapphire is known only as a gem of a rich velvety blue in color," observed an experienced dealer in precious stones to the writer the other day. "As a matter of fact, the sapphire occurs in various hues. In Ceylon, for instance, where the finest specimens of this gem are found, it ranges from the soft velvety blue to the peacock blue, graduated in the latter to an almost faultless white. It also occurs in whites, greens and yellows, the latter shade being known as the oriental topaz and the green the oriental emerald.

"The white sapphires are often found clouded or streaked with blue, so that many specimens are cut which are white when looked at transversely, but having a bit of fine blue tint on the under point. Then there is the red sapphire, or Ceylon ruby. It is valued as highly as the finest Burmese rubies. Those most highly prized are of rich pigeon blood or rose red color.

"Some very fine sapphires have been found in Montana during the past ten years. The American gems are light blue, blue green, green and pink, but the deep blue and red stones, which are chiefly in demand as jewels, have so far never been discovered in any part of this country."—Washington Star.

Young Women

The entry into womanhood is a critical time for a girl. Little menstrual disorders started at that time soon grow into fatal complications. That female troubles are filling graveyards proves this. Wine of Cardui establishes a painless and natural menstrual flow. When once this important function is started right, a healthy life will usually follow. Many women, young and old, owe their lives to Wine of Cardui. There is nothing like it to give women freedom from pain and to fit young women for every duty of life. $1.00 bottles at druggists.

Miss Della M. Strayer, Tully, Kan.: "I have suffered untold pain at menstrual periods for a long time, was nervous, had no appetite, and lost interest in everything, in fact was miserable. I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui, with Thedford's Black-Draught, when needed, and to-day I am entirely cured. I cannot express the thanks I feel for what you have done for me."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 24th 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2.45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk "	"	4.25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9.30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	"	11.00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11.40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton "	"	12.40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven "	"	5.20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		5.55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton "	"	6.55, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 12.45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6.00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12.00, noon, and Friday 12.30, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleysville.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Ag't.

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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

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when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Ehringhaus Street. All kinds of Cabinet Work done

"WHITAR"

ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.

It lathers in **Hard** or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps, and, being 100 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

Ask your dealer for it.

MANUFACTURED BY

CLINTON SOAP CO.,

CLINTON, IOWA.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor,
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

POLITICAL COMMON SENSE.

In these days of much oratory, when easy-running tongues are given unlimited license to wag, any man with a gift for turning pretty phrases can gain for himself a certain notoriety and some share of the fickle favor of the crowd by indulgence in extreme, rabid and partisan denunciation of any so-considered existing political evil. The demagogue, the product of every republican form of government, is everywhere to be found, too often to be heard, and, thoughtlessly, to be applauded. It is refreshing indeed when, occasionally, common sense mounts the stump, points the true path of moderation and practical results, reasons calmly on the issues, and exposes the emptiness of a reform which denounces but does not remedy. As a pertinent instance we cannot refrain from quoting the following extract from one of Gov. Roosevelt's recent utterances, which, to our mind, presents one of the most unprejudiced sane and healthy contributions towards the practical solution of one of our great political industrial problems that the present campaign has yet produced. He said in part:

Beyond a question the great industrial combinations which we group in popular parlance under the name of trusts have produced great and serious evils. There is every reason why we should try to abate those evils and to make men of wealth, whether they act individually or collectively, bear their full share of the country's burdens and keep as scrupulously within the bounds of equity and morality as any of their neighbors But wild and fractic denunciation does not do them the least harm, and simply postpones the day when we can make them amenable to proper laws. Hasty legislation of a violent type is either wholly ineffective against the evil, or else crushes the evil at the expense even more of good. We need to approach the subject both with firm resolution to abate the evils and in a spirit of hard common sense, as we seach for the means of abating them. One of the first things to obtain is publicity. We must be able by law to find out exactly what each corporation does and earns. This mere publicity itself will effect something toward remedying many evils Moreover it will give us a clearer idea as to what the remaining evils are, and and will therefore enable us to shape our measures for attacking the latter with good prospects of success. Immoderate attack always invites reaction, and often defeat. Moderation, combined with resolution, can alone secure results worth having.

Practical and liberal-minded business men all over the country are echoing an amen.

The second week of the strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region is now on. The strike was ordered by the Union, the United Mine Workers of America, under a statement of grievences. A demand for higher wages is the chief contention. It is variously asserted on the one hand that the cause of the strikers is a most just one and is based upon their crying necessities, and on the other that the present outbreak is due entirely to the interference of outside labor agitators. Doubtless there is, as usual, some justice in both claims. The union represents a membership of 145,000, and, though some of the operator have as yet refused to "go out," the industrial condition is a serious one, and promises, from present indications, to be a fight to the finish. Some blood has already been shed and the future will doubtless be rich in its chronicle of disturbance. In appeals of this nature labor has much to lose and the industrial world much to suffer.

The following excerpt from the recent report of the Philippine Commission tells its own eloquent story:

"If election confirms present policy remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file.

Change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious, most insecure, banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other."

The Chicago Juvenile Court presents an interesting object lesson, of the stitch-in-time order, to the student of criminal reform. During the first year's operation of the Chicago Court, 2,298 children were brought before Judge Tuthill, and of these 1,100 were paroled to the probation officers. Only 15 per cent of these have been returned to the court for a second hearing. Hundreds of children who have been guilty of some little offense for the first time have been reprimanded, but not punished, and have been started on the upward path.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

In our notice of Dr. Abbott's call last week the type made us say "a member" was not consulted. It was written a number.

If the working men of this country cast 16 votes for McKinley to 1 for Bryan, they will show that they know which side their bread is buttered on.

Mr. Bryan told us in '96 that unless we had free silver at 16 to 1 we would wear a crown of thorns, but instead of we are that wearing a golden crown of prosperity.

Not a foot of terr itory ceded to the United States has ever been surrendered, and Bryan will be the last Presidential candidate to suggest such a proceeding.

The maker must find a taker. There is no use in making a product if you cannot find somebody to take it. You will not employ labor to make a product unless you find a buyer of that product after you have made it.

Working men do not ask for Democratic or Republican charity. They do not demand sympathy from the stump or from the press. What they do want is an honest dollar and a fair chance to earn one.

A number of contracts in different parts of the country are now being made for next winter's business conditional on the re-election of McKinley. If Bryan wins the contracts fail. This is not politics but cold blooded business

The people of this District are to be congratulated on the fact that both parties have nominated candidates for Congress who will conduct a campaign above crimination, abuse and low personalities. It will be a high-toned contest.

Bryan's letter accepting the Democratic candidacy is the weakest of all the pretentious pronouncements which he has given to the country. It is much flabbier than even his speech of acceptance, which was rather a disappointment to his friends.

We took the Philippine islands by treaty from Spain, lawfully, rightfully, under the laws of Nations and the laws of the United States. Insurrection broke out, insurrection against the authority of the United States, The President had but one duty. It was to suppress that insurrection and make the authority of the United States respected.

There is no such thing as imperialism in this country. Imperialism and militarism are mere shams, mere phantoms, raised to frighten timid people. Its simply a misnaming of that system of expansion which has been the law of our national existence and which is the law of our national growth.

The pessimistic predictions of the prophet of calamity, so freely proclaimed in 1896, have been disproven by the experience of the past two years His foresight was bad. This year prophesies appeal to history for confirmation, but the facts of history show that his hindsight is no better than his foresight.

In his first inaugural address President Lincoln said: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government." Bryan takes the opposite view of the duty of a President. He has pledged himself, if elected, to call an extra session of Congress to give up some of the territory of the United States.

MAKING AN ABLE CANVAS.

Letters have been received from a number of Republicans in different parts of the District endorsing the nomination of Isaac M. Meekins for Congress. They all express what is evidently the very general opinion that he has the ability to make an effective canvas and that this should be made. Not since the canvas made by the late Hon. Elihu A. White eight years ago has the principles and policy of the National Republican party been presented, explained and defended on the stump in this District. It is due the people, due the party and due the Administration that this be done, and Mr. Meekins is successfully doing it.

NO LONGER A CREDITOR NATION

The United States, instead of being a debtor is now a creditor Nation. indeed, the leading creditor Nation of the world. This is not merely because we have money to lend, but also because of Republican administration our money is sound money, our monetary standard a correct one and our credit first class.

Within the past few months we have placed foreign loans as follows: For the city of Montreal, $3,000,000; for the Mexican Government, $25,000,000; for the Russian Government, $10,000,000; for the British Governmens, $28,000,000; for the Swedish Government, $10,000,000; and now a loan has just been underwritten in New York of $20,000,000 for the German Empire.

Does any one suppose that these loans would have been floated here if Mr. Bryan had been elected four years ago?

A COMPLETE ANSWER.

The following from President McKinley's letter of acceptance, deserves careful reading:

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government when they are ready for it, * * * Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the Republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the Republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy and imperialism? The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against both anarchy and imperialism.

This is a complete answer to the charge of imperialism and an assertion of the beneficient policy of the administration in the Philippines. The situation it well summed up in the declaration that the issue is between duty and desertion.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1900.

President McKinley, in accordance with his pre-arranged plan, came to Washington this week and by three days of hard work cleared his desk of the accumulated routine business. He has gone back to Canton. By a coincidence Germany's demand that the Chinese officials responsible for the outrages upon foreigners be punished before she will open peace negotiations with China reached Washington the same day the President did, and accompanying it was a request for the views of this government on the demand. The President and those members of the Cabinet in Washington formulated an answer to the request of Germany, but it was not made public. This government is already on record as believing that the Chinese officials responsible for the attacks upon foreigners should be punished, having so stated in its answer to China's first request for the opening of peace negotiations, made before the capture of Peking, but it is not likely to endorse the demand of of Germany, because that demand is regarded as impossible for the Chinese government to comply with at this time and is intended to provoke war rather than to help along the negotiations for peace. While nothing official has been given out, there are reasons for believing that if this demand is endorsed by the other powers the United States will withdraw from the alliance and settle with China independently. It is known that President McKinley is fully determined that this country shall not be a party to a war of conquest against China, and that seems to be what Germany is striving to bring about.

Citizens of New York who come to Washington naturally do some talking about Boss Croker's pretended belief that Bryan will carry the State. One of them—Mr. E. N. Findley of Buffalo—said: "Chairman Jones may hope to carry New York for Bryan in the coming election, but I don't believe for a moment that Richard Croker shares his optimism. So long as Croker can control the elections in Greater New York, he cares little what the rest of the country may do. It is popularly supposed that Bryan is using Croker, but, unless I am greatly mistaken, the Democratic Presidential candidate is being used by the Tammany chieftain."

Senator Hoar made a statement in Washington this week, in which he said: "The anti-imperialism of Mr. Bryan and many of his Democratic supporters is but a mask for the free coinage of silver, for attack on the Supreme Court, for income tax, for populism and socialism, and for free trade. These things, and not opposition to imperialism, are really what they have at heart and what they mean to accomplish, if trusted with power. Many of Mr. Bryan's most zealous supporters are among the most zealous advocates of exercising dominion over the Philippines."

Senator Foraker was one of the President's callers this week. He has completely recovered from his recent indisposition and expects to take an active part in the remainder of the campaign. What he thinks of the political outlook may be judged from his reply to that question: "I do not believe that Bryan will get an electoral vote east of his home State."

PASQUOTANK COURT.

Pasquotank Court last week did not adjourn until Saturday. The Grand Jury was kept busy the entire week. The State docket was unusually large. The principal cases were: Allen Smith, assault, judgment suspended on payment of cost; Dave Bond and Thad Riddick, theft, Bond sentenced two years in State prison and Riddick one year; Etta Gibbs, stealing money, six months in jail; Jack Armstrong, carrying concealed weapon, judgement suspended on payment of costs; John Cherry, stealing bicycle, judgment suspended on payment of cost; James Nixon, carrying concealed weapon, fined $5 and cost; Henry Umphlet, stealing a hog, 18 months in State prison; Pailin Collins, stealing bicycle, 4 months in jail; Jud Brothers, larceny, 18 months in State prison; Alfred Commander, stealing bicycle, 1 year in State prison. Henry Bowe, convicted of stealing meat, was granted a new trial. Webb Barnard was sentenced to 12 months in jail for abandonment.

A number of cases on the Civil docket were continued. Among those tried were John L Hinton vs Penn Mutual Ins. Co.; verdict for defendent, but set aside and new trial granted; Dr. Isaiah Fearing vs Board of County Commissioners; claim for vaccinating, verdict for plaintiff $365.70; B. F. Gunn vs Adm'r of Maria Jackson, verdict $600 for plaintiff.

Alex Kelly, Jos G. Owens and A. B. Swain were granted divorces.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. John H. Small, Democratic candidate for Congress and Isaac M. Meekins, Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people and discuss the political issues at the following times and places:

Edenton, Chowan County, Monday Oct 1st, 1 p. m.; New Hope, Perquimans County, Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 7:30, p. m.; Sunbury, Gates County, Wednesday, Oct. 3d, 3 p m.; Gates Station, Gates County, Thursday, Oct. 4th, 12:30, p. m; Gatesville, Gates County, Monday, Oct. 8th, 1 p. m.; Robersonville, Martin County, Wednesday, Oct 10th, 1 p. m.; Williamston, Martin County, Wednesday, Oct. 10th, 7:30 p. m.; Hamilton Martin County, Thursday, Oct. 11th, 1 p. m.; Ayden, Pitt Co, Friday, Oct. 12th, 1 p. m.; Bethel, Pitt County, Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1 p. m.; Winton, Hertford County, Monday, Oct. 15th, 1 p. m.; Plymouth, Washington County, Monday, Oct. 15th, 7:30 p. m.; Roper, Washington County, Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1 p. m.; Creswell, Washington County, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 1 p. m.; Gum Neck, Tyrrell County, Thursday, Oct. 18th, 1 p. m.; Columbia, Tyrrell County, Friday, Oct. 19th, 1 p. m. Other appointments will be made later.

W. B. RODMAN,
Chm'n Dem. Ex. Com.
D. O. NEWBERRY,
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

NORTH CAROLINA'S WEALTH.

Her Natural Resources Rich Beyond Popular Knowledge.

It is expected that a closer acquaintance with the great Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo next year will convince the people of North Carolina of the wisdom of being represented by a proper state exhibit. Where there is one reason for the state's representation at Paris there are a score of good reasons why it should have an exhibit at Buffalo. The great markets into which this state sends her products are the cities of the United States. The state is seeking, not settlers speaking a foreign tongue, but Americans from any state who are looking for grand opportunities for investment or for engaging actively in profitable lines of business. Many of our own people do not realize that they have one of the most productive states in the Union and one of the richest in natural resources.

Both in agricultural products and possibilities and in mineral wealth North Carolina is one of the most favored states of the Union. All agricultural interests have rapidly advanced since 1890. The corn crop of 1893 approximated 30,000,000 bushels and that of 1894, 33,000,000 bushels. Much attention has been given to truck farming, and as much as $750,000 worth of produce has been shipped from a single town in one season. Peanuts are extensively grown by our citizens. North Carolina having been at one time almost the only source of supply for the United States. Since 1870 much attention has also been given to grape culture, both for the manufacture of wine and the supply of the northern market with grapes. The climate and soil are especially adapted to the culture of the vine, and vineyards are found in almost all sections. It will interest many to learn that no state has within its boundaries so many of the plants used in medicine, the Atlantic slope of the Blue Ridge furnishing 2,500 varieties. One firm annually ships over 2,000,000 pounds, the dried roots, herbs and barks going to all parts of the world.

In the cotton year ending Aug. 31, 1899, the area under cultivation for cotton was 1,311,705 acres and the production 629,620 gross bales. For the year 1899-1900 the area was 1,220,000 and the estimated yield 193 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

The timber lands of North Carolina are one of its most valuable possessions. The great variety of soils and the wide range of climate give rise to a rich and varied forest growth. In the southeastern counties under the influence of the gulf stream are found the magnolias, palmettos, live oaks and other semitropical trees, while on the higher mountains of the west are the spruces and firs. The state abounds in pines, and from this tree is derived one of its most valuable products—that of turpentine. Out of 22 oaks indigenous to the United States, North Carolina has 19. It has all the light pines, four of the five spruces, six of the eight hickories and all of the seven magnolias.

The mineral wealth of North Carolina is as boundless as its agricultural and forest resources, and the further development of this wealth offers great inducements to capitalists seeking investment. They have no need to go to South Africa or the golden sands of Cape Nome. There are both gold and silver to be mined in paying quantities in North Carolina. Work is being pushed in the Greer, Cappl Hill, Summerville and other mines in Mecklenburg county; in several mines in Cabarras county, at the Gold Hill, Dutch Creek, and one or two other points in Rowan county; at the Belle mine in Moore county, Portes mine in Franklin county, Mann-Arrington mine in Nash county and at points in Stanly and Montgomery counties.

In silver the most notable activity is at the Silver Hill mines in Davison county and the Troutman, near the dividing line between Rowan and Cabarras counties. There was a notable gain in gold mining in 1898, the output being 4,064 fine ounces, valued at $84,000.

Copper and iron mines are being worked, and quarrying is carried on upon an extensive scale. In 1898 there were quarried granite valued at $79,769 and sandstone and limestone valued at $9,100, total, $90,674. The copper ores found include native free copper, cuprite, azurite, malachite, red oxide, copper glaze and the green and blue carbonades of copper. There are several promising iron mines in operation. A company has recently been formed in Macon county to mine systematically for the gem rhodolite, also for the ruby, sapphire and other corundum gems.

A Lost Art.

Ben Inprint—Say my wife, Mrs. Ben Inprint, and two children, Lucy and John, are away on a visit to her Uncle Ebenezer's, down at Cedar Valley. I join them over Sunday.

New Reporter (producing notebook)—Give me the names of the children again, please.

Ben Inprint—Goodness! Ye ain't goin to put it in yer paper, are ye?

New Reporter—I intended to, but of course if you'd rather I'll not mention it. Good day.

Ben Inprint—Why didn't I keep my blame mouth shut? That feller must be new.—Ohio State Journal.

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Copyright, 1900, by the Pan-American Exposition Co.

One of the handsome structures at the great Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901, will be the Ethnology building. It will contain an exhibit of unusual interest to all Americans. Ethnology is the science which treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution and relations and the peculiarities which characterize them. At Buffalo the Ethnology building will be a veritable mine of information concerning the countries of North and South America. This will be peculiarly appropriate for the reason that the Exposition is a Pan American, or All American, event, and everything of interest concerning the various nations inhabiting the new world discovered by Columbus will be represented by an interesting exhibit in Buffalo when the Exposition's gates open on May 1, 1901. Strange to relate, the most interesting exhibits concerning several countries in South America are already in this country. Peru, for example, will send many interesting exhibits to the Pan-American Exposition and will use her influence to have exhibited in her section the remarkable collection of Peruvian antiquities now owned by various American museums.

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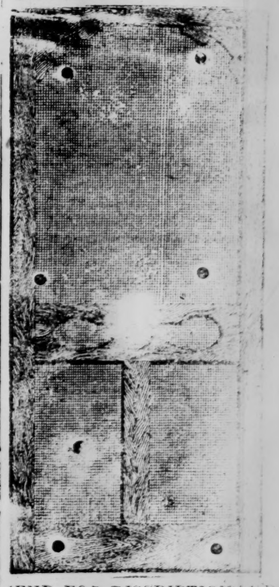

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Collector of Customs—Paterson Joh[illegible].

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

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Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

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Episcopal—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, Junior Warden; Z. H. Berry, pastor; Oliver Church [illegible]; Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge pastor; Andrew, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 D. L. H. [illegible], W. M.; H. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann, J. D.; H. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper, Secretary; L. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Schwartz, Tyler. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14, H. M. Simons, N. G.; J. P. Simpson, V. G.; H. O. Hall, Recording Secretary; H. E. Black, Financial Secretary; Tuesday, Treasurer.

Tuscola Encampment No. 8, N. Caffey, C. P.; J. P. Simpson, H. P.; L. L. Williams, Scribe; H. O. Hall, C. W. Tuesday, J. W.; H. O. Hall, Scribe; G. W. Tuesday, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Hyde Creek Council No. 1508, W. O. Hall, Regent; O. A. [illegible], Vice Regent; [illegible], Orator; [illegible], Secretary; W. B. Forbes, Collector; [illegible], Chaplain; [illegible], Guide; [illegible], Warden; [illegible], Sentry; [illegible], Trustee; [illegible], Trustee; [illegible], Trustee; [illegible], Past Regent. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor, R. B. White, Dictator; [illegible], Vice Dictator; [illegible], Assistant Dictator; [illegible], Reporter; [illegible], Financier; [illegible], Treasurer; [illegible], Guardian; [illegible], Guardian; [illegible], Sentry; [illegible], Trustee; [illegible], Trustee; [illegible], Trustee. Meets every Thursday night.

Pasquotanks Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M., A. C. Gaskill, Sachem; [illegible], Senior Sagamore; [illegible], Junior Sagamore; [illegible], Chief of Records; R. B. White, K. of R. and S. Meets every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Commissioners: Geo. A. Scott, chairman; S. S. Brown, Lewis Lindsay, Standard Keeper; W. C. [illegible], Attorney; [illegible], Superintendent; Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, C. Harney Dennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Pool; Surveyor, [illegible]; Coroner, [illegible]; Board of Education, D. Fearing, Newton A. Jones and [illegible] Davis.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Sept. 27 1900.

A Ranch Girl's Tribulations.

They ain't a sagebrush on the crick
That's havin' troubles come as thick
As me, I recon; every day
I hit some aggervatin' play
That comes jes' like a cuttin' dart
To rip the stitches of my heart!
Don't see a thing at home but spats
Since pop he j'ined the Democrats.

Ma, she's is a strong McKinley man,
An' pop was, too, fust time he ran
For President, an' goodness me!
But how they whooped and danced when he
Was elected! Hugged each other jes'
Like crazy lovers do I guess,
But now they scrap like dogs and cats
Sence pop he j'ined the Democrats!

He says the trusts has got their feet
Right on our necks, and try'n to eat
The vitals out o' Uncle Sam
Like vultures, an' he'll jes' bedam
If he kin line up with a mob
That eats the corn—gives him the cob;
He thinks they're wuss than pesty rats
Sence pop he j'ined the Democrats.

Ma tells him ol' Bill Bryan ain't
Noways related to a saint,
An' he'll git back by sayin' Bill
McKinley ain't no sugar pill,
Then he'll git riled an' she'll git hot,
Both sayin' 'tother is talkin' rot,
An' so they have their daily spats,
Sence pop he j'ined the Democrats.

Ma threatens a divorce, an' he
Jes' grits his teeth an' says of she
Feels like jumpin' from the track
They ain't no strings to hold her back!
An' so they'll chaw the rag an' fight
From mornin' plum jam up to night
A-spattin' at each other's slats
Sence pop he j'ined the Democrats.

But what's a-cuttin' me, my beau
Is a strong Repub. from head to toe,
An' pop can't argy him to drop
His craziness and make a flop.
Last time he come pop kicked so hard
It sent him half way 'cross de yard,
Jes' like their circus acrybats,
And I say durn the Democrats.

—Denver Post.

TERRIFIC SPECTACLES

Chowan Court at Edenton next week.

See corrected schedule of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

Cotton seed is now demanding 23 cents. A year ago it was only 12½ cts.

A great truth quickly told: Clothing for Men, Youths and Children. Latest novelties at Moses Weisel's.

The Greensboro Patriot says that every available room at the Greensboro Female College is occupied or engaged, and that the enrollment is very gratifying.

Edward W. Pou, Solicitor of the Raleigh district, who was recently renominated by the Democrats for Congress is threatened with erysipelas as the result of a severe carbuncle on the neck.

Most of the cotton mills in the South, which have been working at night, have now abandoned night work. In striking contrast to this record is that of Elizabeth City's local mill which is making 24 hours.

Honest values stitched with truthful words. The Ha-man-ic Shoe for men is one of the best that is made. They fit and wear without hurting your foot. Sold at Moses Weisel's.

The Legislature will be called upon to enlarge the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum at Morganton. It is now too full and not another patient can be received. It is a fact that the greater number of the insane are females, farmers' wives mainly.

Brain food is plentiful. The fish are running free. The catch at Morehead has also been wonderfully good this year. The crews of two boats alone made a catch of more than thirty thousand pounds of mullets one day last week near Morehead.

From the "Evening Bulletin" of Natchez, Miss., we learn that Capt. William James died at that place on the 17th inst, aged 66 years. He was born in this county and served two terms in the Legislature. He located at Natchez in 1882 and became a prominent citizen of that city.

Never before have we been able to offer so large and varied an assortment of fresh and pleasing styles. We have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the tastes. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do. You can find Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in all of the latest styles to be had at M. Weisel's, Water street.

The Baptist State Sunday School convention (colored) of North Carolina, held in Raleigh last week, was probably the largest the State has ever seen. It included in its membership some of the most representative colored men and women of North Carolina. Excellent speeches were delivered.

Friend Josiah Nicholson, of Belvidere, will accept the Editors thanks for his annual kindly remembrance—a copy of the Minutes of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends. The proceedings of the annual meetings of this religious body are always read with interest.

The movement looking to the establishment of a reform school for youthful lawbreakers in this State is developing. Petitions from the Women's Christian Temperance Union are being circulated in towns of the State and are receiving a gratifying number of signatures. These petitions will be presented to the next General Assembly.

Messrs Small and Meekins, candidates for Congress, spoke at Hertford on Monday and at Manteo yesterday.

The Asheville Gazette gives an interesting account of the marriage of Mr. Thomas S. Rollins and Miss Ida Pritchard, at the home of the bride's father, United States Senator Pritchard, on the 19th inst. It was a very notable social event. Fully 200 relatives and friends of the bride and groom and of Senator and Mrs Pritchard attended the wedding. They were conveyed from the pretty little village nestling snugly between the broad river and the steep mountain, to Senator Pritchard's home, "Coolridge," in carriages on the arrival of the trains that brought many guests to Marshall The bride's gown was of cream colored satin, with an overdress of cream silk lace, and trimmed accordion plaited chiffon. She wore a cluster of pearls and diamonds, the beautiful and appropriate gift of the groom, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. After the ceremony the happy couple left on their wedding trip.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Union Central Life Insurance Company in to-day's issue. This excellent company began business in 1866 and has met with unusual success until now its assets amount to more than $24,000,000, with business in force of more than $136,000,000. Its interest earning rate on invested assets for 1899 were nearly seven per cent or almost two per cent more than any other company, while its death rate was the lowest of any company. The policies are simply worded, contain guaranteed surrender values and as liberal as is consistant with safety. The company is represented by Mr. S. S. Cartwright, Room 7, Bradford Building, this city. Any one desiring first class Insurance in one of the standard and best companies would do well to see Mr Cartwright.

The Tarboro Southerner reports the death of Dr. L. I. Bodenhamer, one of tho leading members of the Primitive Baptist Church in this State, at his home in High Point, after seven months' illness, three of which he was confined to his bed. Dropsy was the cause of his death. He was in his seventieth year. Dr. Bodenhamer established Zion's Landmark, organ of the Primitive Baptist Church, now owned and puplished in Wilson by Elder P. D. Gold. The first issue was printed in Salem. The deceased was a strong man, intellectually, and was well known.

The Supreme Court convened for the September session in Raleigh on the 24th. The first business was the examination of applicants for admission to the bar. There were 47 applicants, mostly college men. The examination is reported to have been less general in its character than might have been expected. The law relative to married women and equity jurisprudence was especially emphasized. On Tuesday the usual call of the docket commenced.

Says a contemporary: It is safe to now predict that within the next few months North Carolina will have a "State Literary and Historical Society," composed of men and women who wish to encourage literature in the South and preserve its history. It is proposed to form this association during the State Fair in October, and to this end an address to the people of the State will be issued at once and committees on arrangement and organization appointed

The Greensboro Record says that Judge Boyd has adopted a new plan for drawing Federal Court Jurors. He has caused to be appointed two men in each county in the district, of different political faith, who select a certain number of names to be sent to the commissioners and placed in a box. A small boy then draws them from a hat and the duty of the commissioners is only to certify to these names.

A correspondent from Hertford writes: "The speech of I. M. Meekins here on Monday was a splendid effort. He is certainly a forceful, logical and eloquent speaker, and the consensus of opinion of the Republicans of Perquimans is that he is doing the party a great and much needed service and that he should have a united support."

Special attention is given to Physical culture and the physical welfare of the pupils at Littleton Female College. The Institution has a very fine health record, never having had a death among its pupils.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:51 and will set to-night at 5:51.—A 12 hour day.—The long awaited breath of autumn is most acceptable—Messrs. M. B. and J. B. Culpepper have opened a model Grocery in the Layden building on the corner of Road and Ehringhause streets. Patronize them.—

It is just as the sunburned maiden planned
Though her face is a sight to-day,
She is proud of the fact that she's freckled and tanned,
For it shows that she's been away.

—Schools and Colleges have claimed the majority of the vacationists.—The man who goes where duty calls, usually goes home after business hours.—Miss Eva Pailin is visiting relatives and friends in Hertford.—The evening air in the southern part of the city is filled with hosannas and hallelujahs. The colored brother is seeking the Lord in a most energetic manner and seeking him far into the night.—The old brick house, corner of Pearl and Poindexter streets, one of the old landmarks of the town, now owned by Mr. Geo. M. Scott, is being torn down to be replaced by a handsome building.—The schooner Elkanah Payne, owned by Capt. John Q. Sawyer, loaded with lumber for Baltimore, was wrecked in Chesapeake Bay last week. The schooner and cargo a total loss.—Too many politicians think retaliatory recriminations is argument—Messrs. F. L. Garrett and Wesley Williams attended the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Richmond last week.—Miss Laura, the accomplished daughter of John S. Morris of Nixonton, is off to take a course at Littleton Female College.—Thursday evening, at his home on Road street, Mr. C. C. Allen, a well-known citizen of this city, breathed his last. He was 58 years old. Mr. Allen had long been ailing, and despite comforting reports of convalescence, his death came not entirely as a surprise. Appropriate services were held over his body Saturday morning. He was buried from the Methodist Church.—

If you and I and ewe and eye
And yew and aye (dear me.)
Were all to be spelled u and i
How mixed up we sh ould be.

—We are glad to see our friend Capt. Samuel Waters, after being housed up for several weeks, able to be out again.—Miss Gertie Greenleaf has been visiting her friend Miss Clara Bond at Edenton.—The editor sincerely condoles with his long-time friend, Mr. George Waters, in the decease of his wife, which sad event occurred last Thursday night. Mrs. Waters was a most estimable lady and was greatly respected by all who knew her. She was in the 39th year of her age. Her remains were interred in Rosemount Cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. L. L. Williams.—Mr. I. M. Meekins, esq., returned on Saturday with Mrs. Meekins and children who have been spending a few months at Waynesville.—The criminal docket of Pasquotank Court last week was unrelieved by anything of a sensational order, larceny and assault being the chief attending causes. Judging from the number of convictions, Solicitor Ward was exceedingly successful.—D. O. Newberry, esq., of Columbia, is now spending a few day here.—They kissed! It was a foolish act.

And soon they came to rue it!
But, oh, gentle reader, it was not the
mere osculatory act in itself that caused the trouble, but the fact
That some one saw them do it.

—The Public School opened Monday with a large attendance.—Miss Helen Martin, one of the most popular social leaders of our city, who has been making quite an extended summer visit throughout the central portion of the State, returned home Saturday.—Miss Sara Gaither of Norfolk, formerly of Hertford, passed through our city Saturday on a flying visit to her family in the latter named city.—Mrs. C. W. Hollowell spent a day in Norfolk last week, visiting her son, James, in that city.—Mr. J. A. Morton left Monday on a business trip to Norfolk.—We understand that there is some talk of organizing a social club in this city, either by widening the scope and accommodations of the Business Men's Club or by a separate organization. The new plan in its realization would answer a long-felt want. A suitable club house or commodious quarters in some large building with gymnasium, pool and billiard, smoking, reading and lounging rooms, would furnish a pleasant and popular place of rendezvous, and would add greatly to the social enchantment of our town. We hope the idea may develop, and wish it a deserving god-prosper. Let us not lag behind the times.—Miss Ida J. Flora has returned to St. Mary's at Raleigh.—Miss Bessie Ferebee of Camden and her cousin, Miss Ferebee of South Mills, were in the city on a shopping expedition Tuesday.—

In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw a line
Between the two, where God has not.

—Mr. Geo. M. Scott spent Monday in Norfolk.—The 24th was Rosh Hashanah and was duly observed by our Hebrew merchants here.—Six citizens from this vicinity retired temporarily from public life Monday. They took the usual government excursion to Raleigh. They were under the care of Deputy Sheriff Reed.—Mr. John Burgess, jr., has connected himself with the Union Life Ins. Co. Capt. B. F. Spence begins operation to-day in his recently constructed cotton gin at the old Underwood mill.—Miss Bessie Riddick of Hertford was in our city Tuesday.—Miss Lizzy Skinner, one of Edenton's graceful daughters, is visiting Mrs. Mattie Leary on Fearing street.—Mr. Geo Pendleton of the First National Bank is back from a pleasant northern vacation.—Mrs. John H. Small spent a few days in our city this week, the guest of Mrs. E. F. Lamb. Mrs. Small is accompanying her husband in his political canvass.—The Convocation of Edention will meet in Christ Church next Friday morning. The services will be as follows: Friday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m; Saturday 11 a. m.; Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The public are invited to attend.—The bridges over the canals are undergoing much needed repairs.—The old Gregory Stables on the corner of Poindexter and Mathews streets is being torn down and removed by the owner Mr. Gregory. The lot belongs to John L. Hinton. A handsome brick building there would add much to the improvement of the street.—An alarm of fire yesterday morning brought out the Fire brigade. The excitement was caused by an accident to a gasolene contrivance in the Bicycle shop of Peter Spires on Front street. We regret to hear that Mr. Spires was painfully burned in extinguishing the flame.—We acknoledge a very pleasant call last evening from our long time personal Democratic friend T. W Caho, editor of the Pamlico Enterprise.

SOMETING NEW.

Here is something new, an original contest. Read very carefully. You may get $100.00 in Cash, a Parlor Organ, a Bicycle, a Gold watch, or a Silk Dress. Who can arrange these nine groups of jumbled letters into nine States; "Ovekwrn," "htua," "weldarae," "awio," "hooi," "linoiisi," "dioha," "neaim," "moneywig." For example, "oyekwrn" can be transposed into New York and so on. You can only use each letter in its own group. It will be found a hard study, but if you stick to it you may get five, or even seven, or perhaps all of the words correctly. The proprietors of Ward's Root Beer, that delicious healthful temperance beverage, offer the following prizes: To the person who sends a complete correct list will be paid $100.00 in money; to the person sending the next largest correct list will be given a $75 Bicycle; for the next largest correct list will be given a $65 Parlor Organ; for the 4th largest list will be given a $50 Gold Watch; for the 5th a handsome Silk Dress Pattern. If more than one person succeeds in making a complete list the $100 cash and the equivalent in money of the other prizes will be divided among those who send correct list of nine States. We want you to try and make out the entire nine States, for who knows but you may be the lucky winner? Contest closes October 30. The object of giving away these prizes is simply an advertisement of Ward's Root Beer

Send no money with your reply but be sure to send us the name and address of your nearest druggist and tell us whether he keeps Ward's Root Beer or not.

This is simply one of our plans of advertising and we hope our giving these costly prizes will be the means of having Wards Root Beer talked about in many new homes. Every one has an equal opportunity. Honest and fair treatment is guaranteed. No one in our employ will be allowed to enter contest. Contestants who enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope will receive an immediate reply. All that is required if succesful is your assistance introducing Ward's Root Beer or Bitters the purest and best. Address early as possible Ward Drug Co., Dept "C" 30-32 E. 14th St. New York.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in North Carolina for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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This Company still keeps its pre-eminence as having the Lowest Death Rate and the Highest Interest Rate of any Company, it makes the safest possible investments, and the Largest Returns to Policy-Holders.

IN 1899 IT MAINTAINED ITS

Low Death Rate, Steady Increase in New Business, Low Rate of Expense, Large Increase in Assets, High Rate of Interest, Large Annual Increase in Surplus.

GAINS IN 1899

Gain in Income,	$570,338.05
Gain in Surplus,	$123,467.76
Gain in Interest Receipts	$128,302.66
Gain in Membership,	7,949
Gain in Assets,	$2,654,976.06
Gain in Amount of Insurance	$15,583,808.00
Gain in Amount of New Business,	$274,025.00

Total Insurance written in 1899, $37,390,014.00

Total Assets, January 1, 1900,	$23,703,174.36
Total Liabilities,	$20,457,296.36
Surplus, 4 per cent standard,	$3,245,878.00

Carey J. Hunter, Superintendent for North Carolina and Virginia, Raleigh, N. C.

S. S. CARTWRIGHT, Special Agent,

Room 7, Bradford Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.

MATTING!

New Goods, New Patterns,

Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came

FROM

CHINA AND JAPAN.

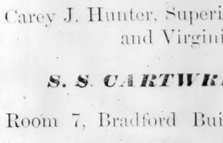
They are not dried out;
They are not old patterns;
They are not auction jobs.
They are fresh, new goods; bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!

Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little. We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

MELICK



Fulmer & Co.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for he table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Ve Loat, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

Taking Turkish, Vapor, or Medicated Baths.

All the luxuries of a HOT SPRINGS in your own HOME for THREE CENTS each. They are RESTFUL and REFRESHING, GIVES POWER TO THE BRAIN. Our new and improved THERMAL BATH CABINETS are AUTOMATICALLY controlled, so that you can supply yourself with drinking water and sponge the face WITHOUT ANY ASSISTANT. Our Cabinet Baths produce perfect HEALTH, CLEANLINESS, VIGOR and BEAUTY. Will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Colds, Lagrippe and Malaria. PHYSICIANS recommended them for WOMAN'S TROUBLES, Blood and Skin Diseases. Thermal Baths purify the blood, invigorate and tone up the entire system by opening the SEVERAL MILLION PORES OF THE SKIN and expelling from the system by profuse PERSPIRATION, ALL THE IMPURE SALTS, ACIDS AND POISONOUS MATTER which, if retained, cause disease, sickness and premature death.

PRICES $3.00 to $10.00. Write for our Catalogue before buying a Bath Cabinet. We want enterprising MEN and WOMEN to represent us EVERYWHERE. Exclusive territory given.

Standard Bath Cabinet Co., Toledo, Ohio.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Im supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesa Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cene Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these Long experience and practical knowledge will the tra taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince yo

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Righ here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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TYROSA for SOUPS

Soup stock prepared in the form of Dry Flour, thoroughly cooked and ready for immediate use.

Makes a Delicious Soup in Ten Minutes

All flavors retained

No Nutriment is lost.

Indigestible parts of the food removed.

TYROSA is Pure Food and all Food.

A 10 cent package makes six quarts of soup. Three varieties, Pea, Bean, Vegetable Turtle.

For sale by grocers.

PREPARED BY

MAC MORRAN & CO., Port Huron, Mich.

BIG COAL STRIKE BEGUN.

Over 100,000 Miners Are Idle in the Anthracite Region.

BOTH SIDES SURE OF WINNING.

President Mitchell, the Leader of the Strikers, Claims 112,000 Men Have Gone Out—Strike Not General in Lehigh and Schuylkill Districts — Demands of the Miners—Extent of Strike

Philadelphia (Special). — The great strike of mine workers in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which represent practically the hard coal output of the world, began Monday.

According to President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, who is personally directing the strike from his headquarters at Hazleton, the success of the four days' effort to tie up the mines exceeded the expectations of the strike leaders. He claims that 112,000 men obeyed the summons to go out.

The hard coal region is divided into four large districts, the Lackawanna, Wyoming, Lehigh and Schuylkill re-

JOHN MITCHELL,
President of the United Mine Workers of America, who is directing the great strike in the Pennsylvania coal region.)

gions. In the first two, representing nearly 90,000 men, the tie-up is practically complete, only one mine employing a few hundred men being operated, and this the strikers say they hope to close soon.

In the Lehigh region about 8000 of the 16,000 mine employes quit work. Principally because the union has comparatively little strength in the Schuylkill region, and the workmen there have no decided grievances, as in other districts, the strike was not general among the 50,000 men employed. Nearly all the efforts of the strike leaders are being devoted to organizing the men in the weak Schuylkill and Lehigh regions.

No violence worth mentioning marred the first day of the struggle.

DEMANDS OF THE MINERS.

Magnitude of the Strike and the Causes Leading Up to It.

Hazleton, Penn. (Special).—The strike inaugurated by the United Mine Workers will for the time being terminate operations in the most productive hard coal field in the world.

The mine employes in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania number about 145,000. The leaders claim that about eighty per cent. of the miners are organized.

The coal basins extend over an area of about 470 square miles, and are distributed throughout several counties, the more important workings being located at Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon and Northumberland Counties.

The average production from the entire district is 75,000,000 tons a year.

The closing of the mines is expected to reduce the regular coal production seventy-five per cent.

Should the strike continue over a period of two months the loss in wages will amount to $8,400,000; loss to railroads, $20,000,000, and loss to mine operators, $20,000,000. Officers of the Miners' Union estimate that the organization has a cash balance of $1,000,000 in the treasury.

In their demands the miners ask the correction of many evils, the more important of which are the following:

Abolition of the company stores; reduction in the price of powder to $1.50 a keg; abolition of company doctors; semi-monthly payment of wages; abolition of the sliding scale; wages paid in cash; 2240 pounds to the ton; an advance of twenty per cent. in wages less than $1.50 and not exceeding $1.75 a day; that all classes of day labor now receiving $1.50 and not exceeding $1.75 shall receive fifteen per cent. over present wages; that all day labor now receiving $1.75 shall be advanced ten per cent.; that no miner shall have at any time more than one breast, gang, or other class of work, and shall get only his legal shares of cars.

OPERATORS' SIDE OF DISPUTE.

One Declares No Independent Is Making Twenty-five Cents a Ton.

Philadelphia (Special).—W. C. Kent, a coal operator, said: "I have no doubt that the men employed in some of the collieries have just grievances, but the greater number of the operators want to use their men as well as they can while making a return from their business.

"Many misleading statements have been made, doubtless as the result of ignorance of the situation. Take, for instance, the matter of the price of powder. In the Lehigh Valley the price is $2.75 a keg, while the cost is $1.25. That may, perhaps, look like over-charging, but the fact is that the price of powder is a part of the contract fixing car prices, and has been adjusted to prices ruling in the different regions. To disturb this would necessitate a readjustment of the mining basis with the equities as at present.

"The assertion has been made that the Lehigh region operators get $2.50 a ton for coal at the mine. It is figured that the coal, mined, broken, cleaned and deposited in the cars, costs not more than $1.20 a ton, leaving a profit of $1.30 a ton.

"Now, these figures are based on the circular price for the larger sizes of coal, which is $2.50. But it is necessary also to take into consideration pea coal at $1.20, and buckwheat at seventy cents. It will then be found that the average price of the colliery is not more than $1.89 a ton. Then, too, in the estimate of the cost of a ton of coal to the operator such items are left out of consideration as the cost of hauling to the breaker, the pumping of the mine, general repairs, propping, and the very important item with practically all but the large companies of royalties. Nearly all the independent operators have a minimum royalty to pay, whether the colliery is running or not.

"I do not believe that any of the independent operators are now making twenty-five cents a ton profit."

Outside Workers Strike.

Scranton, Penn. (Special).—The carpenters, car repairers, blacksmiths and helpers at every Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company mine here joined the strikers. They were asked to take care of coal outside the mines and to handle it in the breakers. They refused and quit at every mine. An attempt was also made at several of the mines to have engineers and firemen to do other work. These men also quit, and all repaired to district headquarters and joined the United Mine Workers.

Strike in Wyoming Valley.

Wilkesbarre, Penn. (Special).—Every mine in the Wyoming Valley, with the exception of one, was closed by the miners' strike. The exception was the colliery operated by the West End Coal Company at Mocanaqua. The men there refused to go out, saying they were satisfied with the present condition of things. The total number of men idle in this valley is a little over 22,000.

Soft Coal Men Not Affected.

Altoona, Penn. (Special).—Inquiry by telephone among the nearby bituminous coal towns developed the fact that the anthracite coal strikers will receive little if any help from the region north and west of Altoona. The bituminous miners at each place say they will not even contribute money to help the eastern men, as they did not receive a cent from them during the bituminous wage troubles of recent years

Lackawanna District Idle.

Scranton, Penn. (Special).—The order to strike was obeyed to the letter by the miners in the Lackawanna district. Every colliery from Nanticoke to Forest City was suspended. Even the washeries were deserted by the regular employes, and while they were run for a few hours with hands picked up outside, work was suspended later.

Train Crews Laid Off.

Middletown, N. Y. (Special).—As a result of the coal miners' strike in the anthracite district, twelve train crews on the Ontario and Western Railroad have been laid off and will remain idle until the strike is settled.

Shamokin Mines Tied Up.

Shamokin, Penn. (Special).—The collieries in the suburbs of this place, employing in all between 9500 and 10,000 men and boys, were completely tied up by the strike.

PRIVATE SHOOTS ARMY OFFICER.

Captain McQuiston Went Insane and Attacked Men of Fourth Infantry.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The War Department received word from General MacArthur of the tragic death in the Philippines of Captain Charles McQuiston, of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, the result of a wound by a private soldier. General MacArthur's dispatch is as follows:

"Charles McQuiston (captain Fourth U. S. Infantry) died yesterday at Mangonone, Bacoor, Cavite Province, at 8.30 in the evening, resulting from gun shot wound caused by private soldier. Captain McQuiston, in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked men of company. Shot one or more and was shot himself in self-defense. Further particulars when received."

FREE FRUIT FOR THE POOR

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's Plan to Save the Big Apple Crop.

Boston (Special).—Dr. Edward Everett Hale has become interested in the great New England apple crop, and he is planning a method by which the poor people will profit by it. Four years ago, when there was a similar abundance, 50,000 poor persons were benefited by the distribution, and it is hoped to reach even more this time. All over the New England States word has been sent out to the farmers for their surplus fruit, and it is beginning to come in. All are helping. Already offers of fruit have been received. Dr. Hale has received assurance from the managers of the New England railroads that they will bring all the apples to Boston free of charge.

Captured Boats to Go in Commission.

The two small gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval, which were captured in the Cuban waters during the Spanish War, are to be commissioned and sent to the Naval Academy for use by the cadets.

Fish Killed by Recent Storm.

The outlet of Onondaga Lake, N. Y., is covered with dead fish, killed by the recent storm. It is estimated that 10,000 pickerel, bass, perch and other varieties were killed.

Cycling Notes.

The tire pump should always be tried by a few strokes before being attached to inflate the tire.

A new tire has studs embedded in its walls, the shanks of which protrude into holes in the rim and prevent it from "creeping." Cement is said to be unnecessary, but may be used if desired.

According to an English maker, to be prosperous, the cycle trade must have booms. New fashions and fads encourage the wheelman prematurely to discard his old machine for an improved one.

The Tyrolean Bicycle Club has established an office at Innsbruck, where all wheelmen who intend to make tours can obtain information free of charge.

Wet surfaces being dark, the wheelman can see the least when seeing is the most desirable. The whiter the light given the less this failure on wet roads is noticeable, hence the value of acetylene illuminators.

Cyclists should not ride behind motor-carriages. In England a wheelman was riding behind a horselesss carriage; the latter was brought suddenly to a standstill, and the cyclist sustained a serious injury to the brain

Fatigue Party Blown Up.

The British commander at Taku, China, cables that a fatigue party, engaged in destroying powder at Tung Chow, had been blown up. Sixteen British soldiers were killed and twenty-two wounded.

Many Wrecks Off Newfoundland Coast.

Twenty-six fishing vessels were wrecked and forty others damaged on the French Treaty Coast of Newfoundland by the great West Indian storm.

Boer Supplies Captured.

General Macdonald intercepted the Boers between the Vet River and Winburg, the Transvaal, and captured thirty-one wagons, 65,000 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of foodstuffs and clothing. The Boers had three guns, which they saved.

Loubet Decides in Colombia's Favor.

President Loubet of France, as arbitrator, has rendered a decision in favor of Colombia in the boundary dispute between that country and Costa Rica.

Italian Kills Ten People.

Gaeteno Lingo, on returning from the United States to Pastona, Italy killed his wife and then two men of whom he was jealous. Having committed the triple crime he ran amuck killing five others and wounding two fatally. Then he went to the local cemetery and committed suicide.

Plague Cases in Glasgow.

Five additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported at Glasgow Scotland, four of the stricken persons being members of the same family.

SHOT THE GIRL'S FATHER

Grace Baldwin Threw Thomas Doyle Over Because He Drank.

SUITOR VISITED HER HOME ARMED

He and Old Mr. Baldwin Exchanged Shots Through the Door and Both Were Wounded — Doyle Ran Away But Was Captured Hours After in Newark, Weak From Loss of Blood.

Hilton, N. J. (Special). — Thomas Doyle, a farm hand, shot and dangerously wounded Horace Baldwin, a farmer, because the farmer's daughter had thrown him over. Baldwin also shot Doyle, but not so badly as to prevent him from getting as far as Newark in an effort to escape.

Doyle went to work for Baldwin last January. He had not been on the farm long when he fell in love with Mr. Baldwin's daughter, who is twenty years of age. The girl was not averse to Doyle's attentions, but Mr. Baldwin objected to them on account of Doyle's fondness for liquor.

About three months ago Mr. Baldwin discharged Doyle, who went to Cold Spring, N. Y. He visited Hilton at frequent intervals, and met Miss Baldwin clandestinely.

Within the past week, however, Miss Baldwin became convinced that what her father told her about Doyle's drinking habits was true, and she broke her engagement to him.

Sunday Doyle visited Hilton, and met Miss Baldwin in the parlor of her father's house. She returned his presents. He went away threatening violence.

A few days later he returned. Miss Baldwin saw him through the dining-room window and started to run. He fired at her, but missed. Mr. Baldwin seized his shotgun and rushed down stairs. He found Doyle on the veranda. Both opened fire. The discharge from the shotgun tore a gaping wound in Doyle's chest. Four of the bullets from Doyle's revolver struck Baldwin, two in the breast, one in the leg and one in the right shoulder.

Doyle then disappeared. He boarded a trolley car, rode some distance and then walked from Irvington to Newark, six miles. He was found in a semi-conscious condition on the steps of the Fireman's Insurance Company's building, and was taken to the City Hospital.

BATTLE WITH 1000 FILIPINOS.

Americans Lose Twelve Killed — Rebels Are Showing Increased Activity.

Manila (By Cable).—An engagement has taken place near Siniloan, province of Laguna de Bay, between 1000 Filipinos, armed with rifles, and detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Regiments.

The Americans fought gallantly, though they were waist deep in water. They lost twelve killed, including Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant Cooper; twenty-six wounded and five missing.

For several days the rebels have been showing increased activity in the vicinity of Manila. They are attacking and harassing the outposts and garrisons, especially on the lake shore and along the railroad. The Americans have sustained some casualties from these attacks and a number of the troops are missing.

BANDITS ROB NEVADA BANK.

First National at Winnemucca Entered in the Daytime and $13,000 Taken.

Winnemucca, Nev. (Special). — The First National Bank was robbed of about $13,000 at noon by three men, who entered the front door and with revolvers made all present throw up their hands.

The robbers threatened to kill the first man who made a show of resistance.

One robber at the point of a pistol made Cashier Nixon open the safe and take from it three sacks of gold coin. The robbers then marched the five men out through a back door to an alley, where their horses were waiting.

The whole affair took place in only five minutes. An alarm was quickly given and several shots were fired at the robbers as they rushed through town, but without effect. They returned the shots, but no one was hit.

OFFICIAL ALABAMA REPORT.

The Battleship's Speed Averaged 17.011 Miles an Hour.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department has received the official report on the recent speed trial of the battleship Alabama. A review of the findings of the Trial Board develops that, with the exception of a few minor details of imperfection, the Alabama's trial trip proved her in all respects complete and ready for instant sea service.

Her displacement at the trial was 11,570 tons, forty-five tons over the requirement of her contract, so that the Alabama made her fast run under slightly adverse conditions in this respect. Her corrected speed is set down in the report as 17.015 miles an hour.

Gun Bursts at Sandy Hook.

During the routine gun testing at the Sandy Hook proving ground a fifteen-pounder rapid fire gun burst. No one was hurt and no damage was done except to the gun.

Balaklava Survivor Dead.

One of the last of the Balaklava survivors, James A. White, is dead. He had lived near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, since 1857. From all that is now known Mr. White was the last one of the 198 survivors in this country.

Soil in Good Condition For Seeding.

The soil is generally in excellent condition for plowing and seeding, which work has been vigorously pushed, except in the States of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, where it is too dry.

Chinese War Notes.

Missionaries from Szechuen Province have escaped to Shanghai.

The Fourth Indian Brigade has been ordered from Simla to China.

Great Britain has announced her intention to keep troops in Pekin.

Riots at Canton are becoming more frequent. The lives of officials are threatened.

Missionaries in China have canceled orders for 100,000 religious books since the trouble began.

Baron Von Ketteler, the German Ambassador to China, was killed by a bullet through his neck.

A million and a half in currency went to China on the steamer China to pay the American troops.

Boxers in Hunan and Chihli are being exterminated by native soldiers acting under Li Huig Chang's orders.

The German Emperor said at Stettin that he thought his China policy would work for Germany's best interests.

The Chinese Minister in London admits that Li Hung Chang sent him a message reading about as follows "Our St. Petersburg Minister has persuaded Russia to leave Pekin. You are useless if you cannot persuade England."

WOMEN ARE EQUAL TO MEN

The Positive Declaration of Helen Bradford Thompson, Ph. D.

Her Researches in the Chicago University—Says That Scientific Facts Back Her Position.

Chicago (Special).—Miss Helen Bradford Thompson, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the convocation exercises of the Chicago University, has been making a pyschological comparison between men and women to determine whatever mental difference there may exist between them.

"The Determination of the Psychological Norm" is the subject of Miss Thompson's thesis.

Intricate and delicate tests were made on fully fifty students, this part of the young woman's labor alone occupying over 1000 hours of laboratory work. Half the subjects were men and half women, apparently normal in mind and body, and from these tests Miss Thompson arrived at the tentative conclusion that women were not mentally inferior to men.

The experiments made involve all the technicalities of psychology. In the sensory test of five senses, for instance, the subject for the test of sight was placed in a dark box for an hour in order that the eye might become most sensitive to the tiniest ray of light; or, in taste—where the least amount of tastable food could be detected. In the test on the sense of touch a delicate instrument was used which Professor Angell and Miss Thompson invented. It is the only one of its kind ever in use, and is said to be a valuable addition to the psychological laboratory.

The motor tests consisted chiefly in experiments on the precision of movements and touch. These were made by the help of intricate electrical apparatus.

"It was not intended," said the fair doctor of philosophy, "that the subject matter should have been made public. Usually such matters are completed before they are published, as should have been this, but through an error it has been exploited. I can only say I keenly regret that it has already become public, since I fully appreciated what talk such a subject as mine would create."

TEXAS STORM KILLED 12,000.

Relief Work Progressing Satisfactorily—Governor Sayers's Statement.

Houston, Texas (Special).—Governor Joseph D. Sayers has made the following signed statement:

"The situation in all parts of the stricken district, so far as known to me, is improved, and will, I believe, should we have fair weather, continue to improve. The method of distributing the benefactions of the people has become systematized and has been reduced to the lowest expense possible.

"I have supplied Galveston with sufficient money to pay reasonable wages to all laborers who will assist in cleansing the city and removing the vast amount of debris that has accumulated. Provisions and clothing have also been shipped there to supply those who are needy and unable to provide for themselves. As soon as I am able I shall give to the public a complete itemized statement of all moneys received by me, how they have been distributed, etc.

"The loss of life occasioned by the storm in Galveston and elsewhere on the southern coast cannot be less than 12,000, while the loss of property will probably aggregate $20,000,000. Notwithstanding this severe affliction, I have every confidence that the stricken districts will rapidly revive, and that Galveston will from her present desolation and sorrow arise with renewed strength and vigor."

Democratic Candidate For Governor.

JOHN B. STANCHFIELD.

The Democrats of New York, in their State Convention, which was held at Saratoga, nominated John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, for Governor. He was formerly a law partner of David B. Hill.

Prince Killed in an Accident.

Prince Albert of Saxony was killed in a carriage accident at Wolkap, a short distance from Dresden. Prince Albert was the fourth and youngest son of Prince Frederic-George, the brother of the King of Saxony. He was born at Dresden in 1875.

Eleven Dead in a Nursery Fire.

An old four-story tenement building at Cincinnati, Ohio, used as a branch nursery of the Salvation Army, was burned, and its occupants were so imprisoned that eleven were suffocated and nearly twenty others seriously injured.

Sleep Walker Killed by a Fall.

John Muehlsein, forty-eight years old, residing in St. Louis, Mo., walked off the roof of his house in his sleep and fell forty feet to his death.

Newsy Gleanings.

The Boers are losing many horses from cold and lack of food.

A new military post in Alaska has been called after Colonel Liscum, who was killed at Tien-Tsin.

Australians are migrating in large numbers to South Africa on account of the drouth in Western Queensland.

Barracks for immigrants with a capacity for the accommodation of 1000 persons, will be built in Cabanas, Cuba.

Italy has protested against Germany's new meat law, on the ground that it contravenes the Italo-German commercial treaty.

Belgians have made many complaints against the opening by British military authorities of letters sent from South Africa.

To lessen the number of elopements in his parish, a Catholic clergyman of St. Louis announced that he would marry couples without charge.

A new volcano, which scientists predict will soon disappear, has broken out thirty miles southeast of the old Coling Volcano, in New Mexico.

From April 1 to August 10, 7946 men enlisted in the United States Army, more than double the number usual in that time in previous years.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

39 MILK

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West., extra	—	@	$ 21
Firsts	19½	@	20
Thirds to seconds	16½	@	19
State dairy tubs, extras	—	@	20
Imitation creamery	15	@	17
Factory firsts	15¼	@	15½
Low grades	14	@	14¾

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	11	@	11¼
Small	11	@	11¼
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8½
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Nearby—Fancy	20	@	22
State and Penn	20	@	22
Western—Choice	18½	@	19
Southern	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	2 20
Medium, 1899	—	@	1 90
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 05
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 00	@	2 05
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 25	@	2 30
Yellow eye, 1899	—	@	2 10
Lima, Cal	3 52½	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 17

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Green, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Muskmelons, per crate	1 00	@	3 00
Watermelons, per 100	5 00	@	25 00
Pears, Sickel, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Bartlett, per bbl	1 50	@	3 25
Peaches, per basket	30	@	1 25
Plums, per 10-lb. basket	12	@	35
Grapes, up-river, per car	40	@	85
Niagara, per basket	8	@	11
Cranberries, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, per lb	—	@	11
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb	9	@	10
Ducks, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	6	@	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb	13	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	11	@	11½
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb	—	@	12
Geese, East, spring, per lb	11	@	16
Squabs, per dozen	1 00	@	2 25

HOPS.

State—1899, choice, per lb	—	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice	13½	@	14
Common to fair	8	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Straw, long rye	70	@	75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Long Island, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	75	@	2 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages, per 100	1 50	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	60
Tomatoes, per box	10	@	25
String beans, per bushel	25	@	75
Squash, per bbl	40	@	75
Cucumbers, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Corn, per 100	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	50	@	75
Peppers, per bbl	30	@	60
Celery, per dozen	10	@	40
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, per case	1 00	@	3 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Brussels sprouts, per quart	5	@	10

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 15	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	88¼
No. 2 red	—	@	85⅝
Corn—No. 2	47½	@	48⅛
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	27
Track mixed	24½	@	26
Rye—Western	58¼	@	59
State	54	@	55
Lard, city	—	@	7.00c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¼
Calves, city dressed	9¼	@	13
Country dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 35
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	5 85	@	6 00
Country dressed	7	@	8½

HAY CROP DECLINE.

Estimated at 7,000,000 Tons Less Than a Year Ago.

New York City (Special).—The hay crop of the United States according to the American Agriculturist's final estimate, is approximately 52,000,000 tons, or 7,000,000 tons less than one year ago and some 16,000,000 tons short of the phenomenally heavy crop of 1898. The crop, as a whole, is decidedly short of a full one and somewhat unevenly distributed. In the Middle West it is variable, much of the territory east of the Missouri River yielding indifferently. In the Middle and Eastern States the crop is far from satisfactory. In portions of New England, Pennsylvania and Ohio and throughout a large part of New York the loss is heavy. To drouth conditions must be ascribed almost wholly the medium crop. Some compensation for the shrinkage in bulk is made up in the generally good quality of the hay. The new crop is beginning to move freely, and prices average materially higher than in September, 1899, with the undertone one of strength, both in city and country. In many of the important dairy sections farmers have been obliged to begin feeding hay, owing to failure of pastures.

Brisk Trade on Pacific Slope.

On the Pacific Coast trade reports are good. California crop reports are favorable, and a large production of citrus fruits is looked for. Portland reports a heavy trade, and the same is true of Tacoma and Seattle. Oregon saw mills are crowded with orders.

Our Steel Manufacturers Abroad.

British manufacturers of steel are meeting sharp competition from American trade rivals.

Activity in the Iron Region.

Many orders are being received at iron mills and prices are steady. In structural and finished material there is much business, and activity is becoming almost universal in the iron region.

The Cotton Crop Estimated.

Trade estimates based on Government reports point to a cotton crop of 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 bales, the latter only possible, however, if the picking season is long and frost is delayed.

High Winds Injure Apple Crop.

The prospects for apples have been very materially reduced as a result of the damage caused by the recent high winds, which blew the fruit from the trees in large quantities in nearly all of the principal apple-producing States. In New York the reports indicate that probably more than one-half of the crop has been blown from the trees.

Standard Oil to Control Salt Trade.

It is reported from England that the Standard Oil Company is trying to obtain control of the Cheshire salt trade

Peanut Crop Shortage.

Dealers in New York City who handle the largest part of the peanut crop of Virginia are receiving doleful reports from farmers who raise it. These reports have it that the crop is a failure in most places owing to dry weather. It is estimated that there will not be more than half an average crop.

Heavy Rains Damage Cotton.

Heavy rains have caused damage to cotton in South Carolina, Georgia Florida and Alabama

Mandarins Live in Luxury.

Pekin is much like all Chinese cities—picturesquely confusing and terribly dirty. Streets run in the most bizarre fashion, aimlessly wandering from bad to worse, fringed on both sides by hovels and palaces in confusion. Dogs and pigs meander about with beggars and unkempt children and weird odors overwhelm the traveler. Of course, in the outlying hills the rich mandarins live in luxury and have beautiful palaces with every comfort. Idyllic gardens surround these homes and the landscape gardener is given full scope.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Most counterfeit documents are detected through some individual peculiarity of the counterfeiter of which he himself is not aware.

Florida and the South.

The Southern Railway, with its perfect service, is now handling a very large business for parties destined South and Southwest. The System operates through Sleeping Car service from New York to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Meridian, Memphis, Nashville, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa, also Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Washington to San Francisco. Dining Car service on all through trains. For information call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass'r Agt., 1185 Broadway, New York

Electric power is being increasingly used on some large western farms for pumping.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nearly sixty per cent. of all Russians are unable to read or write.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

It costs Chicago's automobilists $10 for each repair of a punctured tire.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

Valpariso, Chile, imports yearly about 50,000 barrels of Portland cement.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The world's wheat crop in 1898 was 2,879,000,000 bushels.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

To become a soldier is a humiliation in China.

SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menses are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhœa, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of bowels is better and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fulness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NEW 38

Worms IN CHILDREN ARE veritable demons, and must be quickly removed or serious results may follow. The medicine which for the past 60 years has held the record for successfully ridding children of these pests is **Frey's Vermifuge**—made entirely from vegetable products, containing no calomel. 25 cts. at druggists, country stores or by mail, postpaid. E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

The Manufacturers of Carter's Ink have had forty years' experience in making it and they certainly know how. Send for "Inklings," free.

An autograph letter of Washington Irving sold in London the other day for $20.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Each Siamese mandarin has his own theatre.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Transporting a Big Army.

A summary of the official report made by the British admiralty, showing the name, tonnage and speed of every vessel employed to convey troops, horses and mules to the Transvaal between July 1, 1898, and March 31, 1900, shows that the various transports made 215 voyages from England and the Mediterranean, in which they carried 6663 officers, 170,185 men and 30,101 horses. Of the horses 1543 were lost in transit. In forty-nine voyages from India the transports carried 417 officers, 10,392 men, 2882 followers, 7344 horses and 1156 mules; of the latter ninety-eight horses and three mules were lost on the voyage. The colonial contingent was taken to the Cape in transports, making twenty-nine voyages and carrying 486 officers, 8630 men and 7732 horses. In addition to the above, thirty-three voyages were made by vessels employed solely in taking mules to South Africa. These ships conveyed 31,503 mules, of which only 671 were lost en voyage, and other vessels made twenty-four voyages in conveying horses and cobs from Australia and Argentina. These carried 13,896 animals, of which only 148 were lost.

Resources of China.

China is essentially an agricultural country. Horticulture is a favorite pursuit and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Sweet barley, maize and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans are chiefly cultivated in the southern provinces, and opium is a crop of considerable importance. Tea is cultivated in the west and south. The culture of silk is equal in importance to that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere. There are cotton mills at Shanghai and silk is wound from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. All of the eighteen provinces contain coal and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. Iron ores are abundant, and copper is plentiful in certain districts. The commercial intercourse of China is quite considerable, trade being carried on with the principal countries of the world, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia and the United States. The great source of revenue for the province is the duty on goods coming overland from the adjacent provinces. —Scientific American.

A Seven to Ten Ear-Wringing.

Thieves are having a merry time of it within the jurisdiction of the police station, Haripur. A lady of a respectable family was sleeping on the roof of her house. Some culprit at night took away seven out of ten earrings from one of her ears. The injury caused to the ear may be imagined.—Lahore (India) Tribune.

If a woman's crown of glory is her hair, Jessie Fraser, of Fine, N. Y., must be a queenly woman. She wrote us, last January, that her hair was nearly 64 inches long and very thick.

And she gave Ayer's Hair Vigor all the credit for it. Ayer's Hair Vigor may do this for you.

We don't claim the 64 inches every time, though.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and finding the Food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the Stomach, are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Onward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

RADWAY'S PILLS

will free the system of all the above named disorders. Purely vegetable, act without pain or griping, small and easy to take.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.
Be sure to get "Radway's."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

The Book for You!

If you want **the most complete and practical book of its kind ever published,** send us 25